#### THREE DIPLOMATS NAMED.

Cleveland Sends in a Batch of Appointments.

The Senate Confirms a Lot of Nominations.

President Cleveland sent the following pominations to the United States Senate: James B. Eustis, of Louislana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-

tentiary of the United States to France. Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-potentiary of the United States to Ger-

John E. Risley, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.

James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh

Judicial Circuit.
Walter D. Dabney, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of State.
Charles B. Stuart, of Texas, to be Judge of the United States Court for the Indian

Territory
David T. Guyton, of Mississippi, to be
United States Marshal for the Northern dis-

william H. Hawkins, of Indiana, United States Marshal for the district of Indiana. Abner Gaines, of Arkansas, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Arkansas and A

James J. McAlester. of Indian Territory, to be United States Marshal for the United to be United States Marshal for the United States Court for the Indian Territory.
Frank B. Burke, of Indiana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana.
Clifford L. Jackson of the Indian Territory to be Attorney of the United States Court for the Indian Territory.
James W. House, of Arkansas, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Arkansas

Arkansas.

Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be First Auditor of the Treasury.

Thomas Holcomb, of Delaware, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

Wade Hampton. of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Railroads.

James B. Eustis, appointed Minister to France, is a native of New Orleans, La., and is fifty-nine years old. Attended Harvard Law School, 1853-54. He was in the Confederate service first as Judge Advocate on Generate service first as Judge Advocate on General Service first as Judge

Law School, 1853-54. He was in the Confederate service first as Judge Advocate on General McGruder's staff, later, to close of war, on General Johnston's staff. Served in State Legislature prior to reconstruction. Was United States Senator from December 10, 1877, to March 3, 1879. Then became Professor of Civil Law in the University of Louisians, but was again alected to

cember 10, 1877, to March 3, 1879. Then became Professor of Civil Law in the University of Louisiana, but was again elected to the United States Senate in 1834, for the term ending March 3, 1891.

Theodore Runyon is one of the prominent figures of New Jersey Democracy, and a man of pronounced ability. For ten years he was Chancellor of the State, and has twice been its candidate for Governor, at one time during the war. Early in the war he took command of a regiment of New Jersey troops and served with distinction. He lives in Newark.

John E. Risley is a brother-in-law to Sentor Voorhees, of Indians, and a lawyer of high standing in New York, where he became well known through his practice before the Court of Alabama Claims as a member of the firm of Risley & Flagg. He is about forty-nine years of age. He was born in Knox County, Indiana, near Vinceanes, and nearly twenty-nine years ago went to New York. He is a man of means, with a handsome country seat at New Rochelle.

James G. Jenkins, appointed Judge of the Seventh Judicial Court, is a native of New York, and comes from a fine old family. He is the grandson of Chancellor Walworth. His brothers are like him, all lawyers, one of them practicing in New York and another in Louisville, Ky. Judge Jenkins has resided in Wisconsin for the past thirty years, and has been for much of that time one of the foremost lawyers of the past thirty years, and has been for much of that time one of the foremost lawyers of the The appointment of Walter D. Dabney, of

to be Solicitor of the State Depart-Virginia to be Solicitor of the State Department, is but the transfer of an official from one department to another. Mr. Dabney has been connected with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for some time and has conducted the legal business of that com-

Thomas Holcomb, of Delaware, appointed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, is forty-eight years old, and has been a lawyer all his life. This will be his first office. He has always

Wade Hampton, appointed Railroad Com-missioner, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1818. In early life he served in each branch of the State Legislature. He resigned from the United States Senate to enter the Confederate service; was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1876 and reelected in 1878; returned to the United States Senate in 1879, and continued there until March 3, 1891. The Senate has confirmed the following

nom.nations:

Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State.
Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, to be Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Minister to France.
Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be

Consul of the United States at London. Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. to be Commissioner of Kailroads.
William McAdoo, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Dale J. Grittenberger, to be Postmaster at Anderson, Ind. Charles H. Long, Postmaster at Tipton,

Iowa. Stephen H. Smith, Postmaster at Tama, Iowa.

#### DE LESSEPS IS GUILTY.

Baihut and Blondin are Also Con victed of Bribery.

When Maitre Demenge had concluded his address, at Paris, in behalf of Antonin Proust, accused of corruption in connection with the Panama scandal, the jury retired with the Panama scandal, the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence they announced that Charles De Lesseps, accused of corrupting ex-Minister of Public Works Baihut to support the Panama Lottery Bonds bill had been found guilty; that M. Baihut, who had confessed his guilt in open court, had also been found guilty, and that M. Blondin, the go-between in the bribery of Baihut, was also guilty. The other defendants were declared not guilty. guilty.

The Court, after due deliberation sen-

tenced M. Baihaut to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine of \$15,000, and the loss of civil rights for five years.

M. Blondin was sentenced to imprisonment

for two years,
Charles De Lesseps to imprisonment for one year, the one year to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed

upon him.
All three of the convicted prisoners were condemned to pay the costs and damages demanded by the civil parties to the pro-

ceedings.

The Court also ordered M. De Lesseps. M. Blondin and Baihut to pay M. Monchicourt, the liquidator of the Panama Cana', \$75,000, the amount taken from the treasury of teompany and paid to M. Baihut for his is guence in favor of the Lottery Loan bill.

## MEADFUL REVENGE.

A Miner Blows to Atoms Himself and Six Comrades.

A miner named Boehme purposely exploded ten pounds of dynamits in the iron mine Volkmarskeller, in the Harz District of Germany. He and six other miners were torn to atoms. Upon leaving home that morning Boehme gave his wife a letter which he said was not to be opened until

oon.

The letter said merely that he would never return. His motive is supposed to have been revenge, as he had had trouble with the Superinten ant of the mine and was con-stantly quareling with his fellow work

CHILE has signed a treaty with Bolivia describing the territorial limits of the two recubics, s. ling an old boundary dispute. JULES FERRY DEAD.

The Eminent French Statesman Passes Away Very Suddenly.



Jules Ferry, the newly-elected President of the French Senate, died suddenly at Paris a few days ago. The news of his demise was a great shock, as few knew that he

had been ill.

Jules Ferry was born at Saint Die, in the Vosges, on April 5, 1893, and became a member of the bar in Paris in 1851. He was prominent among the young lawyers who offered constant opposition to Napoleon III. and was condemned at the famous trial of and was concemned at the famous trial of the Thirteen in 1864. In 1869 Ferry was elected to the Corps Legislatif and took his seat among the members of the Left. He was one of the few deputies who voted against the declaration of war against Prusagainst the declaration of war against Prussia, and was one of the members of the Government of the National Defence in 1870. After the resignation of Marshal McMahon in 1879 President Grevy made M. Ferry Minister of Public Instruction. It was as such that Ferry brought forward his famous bill to keep the Jesuits from teaching or managing schools. In 1880 the Prime Minister, M. De Freycinct, authorized an insertion in Ferry's bill of the clause leveled against the religious orders. This led to the expulsion of the Jesuits from France and the resignation of three Cabinet ministhe expulsion of the Jesuits from: France and the resignation of three Cabinet ministers. The Ministry was upset on September 19, 1850. Ferry's ministry was upset by the attacks upon the Tunis expedition. After the fall of Falliere's ministry Ferry once more formed a Cabinet, whose principal policy was the colonial expansion of France, embodied in the invasion of Tonquin. Ferry was overthrown by a vote of the in 1884 and only reappeared in public life when elected President of the Senate.

#### THE LABOR WORLD.

THE plasterers' National body favors initiative and referendum legislation. THE Brotherhood of Sectionmen is a new organization formed at Savanna, Ill. THE United States Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association has 10,000 members.

THE stonemasons of Portland, Oreg-have secured eight hours and \$4.50 per day. Only naturalized citizens will be employed on the Philadelphia public works hereafter. THE Chicago railroads have refused the advance wages demanded by the switch-

THE strikes organized by the unions in 1890 and 1891 cost the wage earners about \$9,000,000.

THE varnishers have a National union which has only been in existence one year and has fifteen local branches. BENJAMIN B. LACEY, of Raleigh, has been elected Commissioner of Labor Statistics by the North Carolina Legislature.

In San Juan de Costa Rica there is an organized workingmen's party which has some prospects of electing the man of its choice to the Presidency.

SECRETARY HERBERT says he will follow Secretary Tracy's policy and not make changes because of politics among the Navy Yard mechanics. THERE are 17,039 male and 9149 female

employes in the Government Departments at Washington. The number of women employed is increasing rapidly. In the Argentine Republic there are con-

stant labor troubles, and in Chile the workort to violence on provocation in the large cities.

THE Chicago railroad men have been forewarned and in case of a strike of switch-men, during the World's Fair, say they have enough new men on hand to run

THE organized miners of Great Britain in the last three years gained forty per cent. increase in wages, while non-unionists in the same period received reductions aggregating

In Indianapolis, Ind., the labor reformer have organized a system of Sunday sermons on economic topics. The pastors of the var-ious churches take turns in granting their

pulpits for that purpose.

About two hundred and fifty colored men from the South are at Brenton Station, Penn., as laborers in the Carnegie Steel Company's Works. A thousand others are expected to replace the Slavs.

A YOUNG girl in Montreal, Canada, named Mary Parker, for deserting the service of George E. Small was found guilty and sentenced to five minutes' imprisonment and fined five cents, or eight days in jail.

THE Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some clives, yet he walks off with his load of 200 pounds.

THERE is a general movement on the part of the National labor organizations of the country to establish a general labor head-quarters at the World's Fair city, making Chicago labor's capital, with a labor temple surpassing anything heretofore erected.

## FOUR SAWYERS KILLED.

Fatal Result of a Boiler Explosion in a Sawmill.

A fatal accident has occurred at a sawmill on the Skunk River three, miles north of Lockridge, Iowa, whereby four men have lost their lives and several were injured seriously. The engineer had allowed one of the boilers of the engine to run out of

A workman noticing the danger and A workman noticing the danger and thinking to avert a calamity, sealed his own doom and that of his fellow workmen by injecting cold water into the boiler, causing it to explode with a fearful report, tearing the building to pieces and blowing him to atoms. The dead were: John Adams, saw tender; Engineer Gatee, Assistant Engineer Baldoozier, a boy of the name of Eshelman. Among the injured were: Michael Hovern, owner of the mill; Theodore Lilyblade, both prochabile fetally hur:

probably fatally nur.

The bodies of the dead men were all horribly mutilated and in some cases only rec-

#### BREEDING ANIMALS.

Less Stringent Regulations Made by

Secretary Carlisle. Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes, which modifies the existing regulations by making them in some re-

spects less stringent.

The previous requirement of "four top crosses" is rejuced to "three top crosses."

Whenever the required certificates cannot be furnished at the time of arrival of the ani mals and the Collector is satisfied from other evidence that the animals would be entitled to free entry, they may be so admitted on bond for the production of the required cer-

A new list of recognized registries has been promulgated for the guidance of collectors of customs.

COMPTROLLYR MYERS has issued a statement of the bonded indebtedness of New York City, showing that the total funded debt amounts to \$155,918,148 90. of which \$867,283,92 is in revenue bonds. The amount of cach in the city treasury is \$5,274,331.07.

## IT WRECKED A VILLAGE.

Fatal Explosion of Flour Dust at Litchfield, Ill.

The Mighty Shock Felt Miles Away From the Scene.

At 3:30 o'clock a few mornings ago fire ras discovered in the big Keeler flouring mill in Litchfield, Ill., and, despite the efforts of the employes, it quickly spread

throughout the building.

While employes and firemen were fighting the flames a terrific explosion caused by

flour dust occurred, and the immense structure was blown to fragments. John Cowie, head millwright, living at Waterloo, N. Y., was instantly killed, and several employes were seriously injured. The explosion wrecked nearly every business house in the village. Many persons were badly hurt by flying bricks and falling timbers. The damage to the mill alone will reach

\$1,000,000, and other property was damaged over \$150,000.

The shock was felt in the neighboring villages of Clyde, Butler, Gillespie and Hills boro. In many of these places the concussion was so great that plate glass win-

dows were broken.

When the fire started the citizens were awakened by the ringing of fire-bells, and before they could dress, many of them were half stunned by the shock of the explosion.

The next moment they found the walls of their homes falling upon them.
It is estimated that \$500 worth of glass was destroyed in the town. Houses in Litchfield were shaken from their foundation and the machinery in the Litchfield Car and Machinery Companies' works was so jarred that work had to be suspended. Western Union Telegraph wires were also prostrated. It is believed that a spark from a passing locomotive ignited the dust in the mill and

caused the explosion.

The large elevator standing immediately across the Wabash track, west of the mill, and containing some 250,000 bushels of wheat, was quickly in flames and, together with its valuable contents, burned to the ground.

Ten or twelve cars of wheat standing on the house track were burned. A large pile of debris about ten or fifteen feet high fell on the main track of the Wabash Railroad. and, as a consequence, traffic on that road is badly impaired.

The mill was the property of Kehlor Brothers, of St. Louis. The capacity of the Litchfield mill was 2000 barrels of flour daily. It employed 150 men and was, it is claimed, the largest flouring mill in the United States.

#### THE NARONIC LOST.

Two of Her Life Boats Are Picked Up at Sea.

After long-continued anxiety regarding the fate of the White Star line freight steamship Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool on February 11th for New York, and which had not since been heard of, news has been received showing beyond a doubt that

been received showing beyond a doubt that
the vessel is lost.
The British steamship Coventry, Captain
Wilson, from Fernandina reports that at 2
o'clock on the morning of March 4,
she passed a lifeboat nainted whitebearing the name Naronic, The
boat was floating keel upward.
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same
day another lifeboat from the Naronic was At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day another lifeboat from the Naronic was passed. This boat gave evidence of having encountered heavy weather. The mast and cars of the lifeboat had been lashed together and attached to the painter and then thrown overboard as a sea anchor to keep the boat's head up to the wind and sea. Judging from appearances neither of the boats had long been adrift. The position of the drifting boats was about south by west of Sable Island, on the banks of Newfoundland.

All doubt as to the fate of the Naronic has been dispelled by the sighting of her life-

been dispelled by the sighting of her life-boats. That she is now at the bottom of the ocean cannot be disputed, but the cause of the disaster is, of course, still a matter of

conjecture.

It may be, judging from the latitude and longitude in which the boats were seen, that the steamship struck either a derelict or an iceberg, though it is still rather early in the season for ice to be adrift so far south as the

Banks.

Mr. Kersey, the agent, figures the number of persons who were on board the Naronic at seventy. This has been considered too low, as besides her crew of seventy officers and men she must have had at least twenty or twenty-five cattlemen on board returning to this country.

She was the largest freight-carrying

steamer aftoat and registered 6504. Her other dimensions were: Length, 470 feet; breadth, fifty-three feet; depth of hold. thirty-five feet six inches.

She was fitted with two sets of triple ex-

pansion engines, driving twin screws. On her main deck she had the most approved accommodations for carrying 1050 head of

#### BY A SHARPSHOOTER.

A Private Who Had Killed His Guard Shot While Escaping.

As the result of a row at Fort Russell four miles from Cheyenne, Wyomins, the bodies of two privates had to be placed in the garrison morgue They were those of Privates Herman Ungerer and George Jones. The latter murdered the former, and was killed while attempting to escape.

Ungerer was doing guard duty, and had Jones and Spaulding, another prisoner, working in a corral some distance from the fort. Suddenly Jones gave a vell, and brandishing an army revolver which he had been carrying under his shirt, rushed upon Ungerer, saying: "You have been trying to

get an excuse to assessinate me."

Ungerer brought his rifls up and fired, with Jones not twenty yards away. The bullet whizzed over the prisoner's head. Jones rushed on, and at fifteen yards shot the guard in the centre of the forehead. Jones then rushed at Spaulding, who ran to

When the alarm was given Jones could be seen in the hills. He was striking into a country full of barbed wire fences. Captain Roberts, officer of the day, put a dezen marksmen on the trail, and the Sheriff of Chevenne sent five deputies out. After an exciting chase two of the soldiers, "Yank" Meyers, of the army rifls team and "Frenchy" Robinson, came upon Jones four miles from Russell. They called to him to hait, and he turned and dred at them three

Meyers, who is weighted down with medals captured at the butts, fired first and missec. Pobinson took careful aim and He was dead in two minutes. Robinson had cut the jugular vein. The made a lion out of Robinson at the fort Some of the Fort Russell people say that Jones was crazy. He was about to leave on a furiough and was taking away a saddle he

## BLOUNT OFF FOR HAWAII.

The Revenue Cutter Rush is Taking Him to the Islands,

Ex-Representative James H. Blount, Commissioner to Hawaii, accompanied by Mrs. Blount and Ellis Mills, a stenographer of the State Department, as secretary, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Washington and shortly after noon started for Honolulu on the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush.

Commissioner Blount was seen for a few minutes before boarding the Rush, and,

upon being requested to say something about his mission, replied:
"My mission, so far as the instructions connected with it are concerned, is a secret one, and in regard to those instructions I

am absolutely unable at present to impart any information to the public. I would like to do so, but I can't."

When asked if he had any idea as to how long he would be away he said: "I imagine that I may be absent about tures months. The Rush will probably remain at the islands as long as I am there and I shall very likely return in her."

Captain C. L. Hooker, commander of the

expected to make the trip in about

JESSE GRIFFITH, a bachelor, died in Huntington, Ind., four years ago leaving \$600,000. One of the heirs was John

for him. Over a hundred persons claimed to be John Graves, but were proved frauds. The other day Graves appeared after twen-ty-one years absence, and was fully identi-fied. It is reported that large amounts of old wheat are held in all parts of Eastern Fenn-sylvania, especially in near-by counties, awaiting high prices. LATER NEWS.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. ELIZABETH HINKLEY, the thirteen-

gear-old wife of sixbeen-year-old Henry T. Hinkley, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. John T. Pohlman, of New Haven, Conn., have given birth to triplets.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in New York, Brooklyn, Boston and other Eastern cities and towns by unusually large processions, by services in Catholic churches and by dinners and dances.

Two large three story frame houses were burned to the ground at Bristol, Penn., Mrs. Margarette Brooks, eighty-three years old, the mother of Mr. Brooks, and two adopted boys were all burned to death.

THERE was an explosion a mile east of Scarsdale, N. Y., by which two Italians, John Nicholas and Joseph Bartilono, were instantly killed. It occurred in a shop on the Hart Bullet.

CARLYLE W. HARRIS was sentenced at

protesting his innocence and denouncing those who prosecuted him.

THE City Treasurer of Holyoke, Mass.

has found the missing certificates of stock of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad owned

South and West.

HENDERSON SMITH, aged 119, died at Quincy, ill., a few days since. He was born in Virginia in 1774, and at one time was in the employ of George Washington.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR DAVID H.

ARMSTRONG died in St. Louis, Mo., a few days since. He was born in Nova Scotia in

JESSE JONES, one of a crowd of despera-does concerned in the murder of Sheriff Burnett near Newcomb, was taken from jail in Jacksooro, Tenn., by lynchers and

WILLIAM CHANDLER, a student of the

Alabama Agricultural College, and Owen Brown, a pressman, were killed by a falling wall at a fire in Athens, Ala.

In an alley at St. Louis, Mo., known as Eagle Nest, Scott Jones, a white man, and a colored woman were saot and instantly killed by Louis Kemnade, a white bartender. The trouble originated over a game of cards

WORLD'S FAIR stock went begging on the

Washington.

Howard Jefford Schneider was hanged in the district jail at the outskirts

nanged in the district jain at the outskirts of washington for the murder of his wife on January 31st, 1892. He was indicted also for the murder of her young brother at the same time and place, but this was not brought to triel.

PRINCESS KAILUNAI, of Hawaii, with her

chaperon, Mrs. Davies and Miss Whattoff, paid a social call on Mrs. Cleveland at the

THE following appointments were made in

the Department of Justice by Attorney-General Olney: W. C. Endicott, Jr., of

Massachusetts, Secretary to the Attorney-General; Frank Strong, of Arkensas, Gen-oral Agent of the Department of Justice. Mr. Endicott is a son of W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War in Mr. Clevelana's first

A LARGELY attended meeting of the bar

of the United States Supreme Court was held in the court room to express the regret

neid in the court room to express the regret of the bar at the deata of the late Justice Lamar. Senator Vilas presided. Senators George Walthall and Alticaeli, of Oregon, and Representatives Catcaings and John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, delivered

THE first conscience contribution received

under this Administration has just reached the Treasury Department. It came from Mifflinton, Penn., and amounted to \$25.

C. E. DEXTER, of Three Rivers, Mich., has been appointed Chief Usher of the Executive Mansion to succeed the late Cap-

tain Densmore. Mr. Dexter is an ex-soldier and was Sheriff of his county. He is a man of good address, courage and discretion.

The newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey—assumed charge of that office, relieving Mr.

THE ten days' statement issued by the

Treasury Department gave the gold in the Treasury as \$106,575,000, a gain of \$4,000,-

Foreign.

TWELVE men were buried in a land slide on the Mountain Division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, near Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A DYNAMITE bomb exploded in the official residence of United States Minister Porter at Rome, Italy; no one was injured, and lit-

A DESTRUCTIVE hurricane swept over the

New Hebrides Islands and New Caledonia,

destroying many villages and causing great loss of life. Large numbers of the natives perished, and extensive districts were de-

ST. JOHNS, New Foundland, was visited by the worst blizzard it had experienced in

by the worst dizzard it had experienced in twelve years. The streets were snowed un-der to the extent of three feet. In the coun-try the snow was ten feet deep in places. At Salmonier five men were drowned by the swamping of a herring skiff.

In a coal pit near Chesterfield, Derby-

shire, England, while the cage was descend-ing it suddenly fell to the bottom of the sha(t and eight miners were killed.

THE Italian steel cruiser Etna sailed for

New York to take part in the naval parade. The Columbus caravels Pinta and Nins

reached Havana, Cuba, under convoy of the Newark and Bennington. They will proceed to New York to take part in the naval

SENATOR JOHN D. MORGAN, United States

representative in the Bering Sea arbitra-tion, recovered from the accident he met

with recently on the steamship New York and left London for Paris.

QUEEN VICTORIA left Portsmouth on the

THE Mayor of Moscow, Russia, was shot

in the abdomen with a revolver oy a man named Adricanoff. He died shortly after-

GREAT alarm was felt in Rome on account of the work of dynamiters, eight bombs being found or exploded during one day.

Graves. Attorneys started a hunt for him.

and newspapers the country over advertised for him. Over a hundred persons claimed

ward. Adricanoff was arrested.

royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Italy. She will spend the spring near Florence.

000 within tan days.

Iwo were taken out dead.

tle damage was done.

for old papers.

nanged.

Chicago Exchange.

brought to trial.

eulogies.

At the Redington (Penn.) proving ground THE body of Charles T. Odiorne, another of the Bethlehem Iron Company there was victim of Boston's big fire, has been found in the ruins. This, it was believed, com-pleted the list of the dead, which numbers a test, the success of which resulted in the acceptance of 500 tons of armor for the battleship Texas by the representatives of the JOHN ZAVATZKAS and John Gaydos were killed by a fall in the Stockton colliery at Hazleton, Penn. Government.

PRINCESS KAIULANI, of Hawaii, sailed from New York for England on the steamship Majestic with her party, among whom were her guardian, Theodore H. Davis, Miss Davis and Miss Whattoff.

JOHN TERRY and Benjamin McCoy, colored, robbers and murderers, were hanged

at Hazlehurst, Miss. In the Cheyenne Country, Okiahoma,

whole townships have been swept by prairie fires, and hundreds of cattle have perished. J. J. EWERS, a farm hand, beat out the brains of Mrs. Christina Onshott in San Francisco, Cal., and then killed himself. She refused to marry him. J. C. Davis asked Miss May Miller to marry him in Salem. Mo. She refused. When he met her in the street he fired two shots at her, killing her. Then he killed himself.

TREMONT TEMPLE in Boston, Mass., the famous place of worship of Baptists, was totally destroyed by fire, and the Parker House, which adjoins, was damaged \$50,000 by water. The loss on the Temple was \$400,000. THE Senate confirmed Frank B. Burke, of Indiana, to be Attorney of the United States A. B. Schooley, thirty-two, committed suicide by leaping 100 feet into the Schuylkill River from the North street bridge at Wilkesbarre, Penn. He lost heavily by the failure of Rockafellow's bank. for the district of Indiana; David T. Guyton, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern district of Mississippi, and William H. Hawkins, of Indians, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Indiana.

New York City to be electrocuted in the week beginning May 8, for the murder of Mary Heien Neilson Potts Harris. He addressed the Court for an hour and a half SECRETARY CARLISLE has reduced the force in the Treasury Department by fifteen employes-the services of five in the Architect's office and ten in the Treasurer's office being dispensed with.

THE National Association of Democratic by the city and which have been lost for nearly twenty years. They represent \$225,-000. The certificates were found in the Mayor's office, which is used as a storehouse Clubs issued from Washington a notice recommending a simultaneous celebration on the 13th of April next of the birthday of 1 homas Jefferson. AT Providence, the Republican Convention in Rhode Island renominated D. Russell Brown for Governor; the Democrats nominated David S. Baker.

THE arrival in Havana, Cuba, of the Columbus caravels was made the occasion of great rejoicing.

THE funeral of Jules Ferry took place at the Luxembourg in Paris, France.

#### ASPEN'S SILVER QUEEN.

Unveiling a Statue Containing \$20, 000 Worth of Metal.

the employ of George Washington.

LABOR men became greatly excited over the action of Judge Ricks in Toledo, Ohio, in enjoining the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen not only from ordering a strike and boycott on Ann Arbor freight, but from quitting work individually without notice. The Court ordered Chief Arthur to declare the rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of no effect.

Exclusive States Space Device H. The Aspen Silver Queen was unveiled a few evenings ago at Aspen, Col., in the presence of a large crowd. Mayor Rose, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, made

Chairman of the Citizans Committee, made a speech of acceptance and paid the designer, H. L. Johnson, a graceful compliment upon the success achieved.

The "piece," including the pedestal, bases, canopy, etc., composed of gold and silver and aspen ores, reaches a height of eighteen feet, while the base is ten by twelve feet. The effect produced by an artistic blending of precious stones and metals is beautiful.

The work represents a typical American maiden sitting upon a throne, modestly accepting the homage paid her. The subject is offered as Aspen's excibit to the Colum-

bian Exposition.

The piece is made in sections, and after a few days' stay at the Armory will be packed up and taken to Chicago.

The intrinsic value of this work, including ores, is over \$20,000.

#### A TOWN BURNED.

Every Store and Residence in Purvis. Miss., Destroyed.

The town of Purvis, Miss., on the New Orleans Northeastern Railroad, 193 miles south of Meridian, was destroyed by incendiaries a few nights ago.

Shortly after midnight the torch was applied to five buildings in different portions of the town, and within two hours' time almost every store and residence in the place was wiped out. The people ran panic-stricken into the streets, and the greatest

excitement prevailed.

The Western Union Telegraph office was burned, but from the passengers who passed Purvis on a northbound train it was learned that the conflagration was the result of a bitter feeling between the white people and the colored people, growing out of the ar-rest of a colored preacher. The colored people fired the town in revenge. A posse of citizens left Meridian for Purvis on a special train late in the afternoon.

#### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Experimenting in the South With a New Variety.

The Egyptian cotton seed, which was purchased by ex-Secretary Rusk through the United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, has been received at the Department

of Agriculture, at Washington.

The purpose of this importation of seed is, with the co-operation of the experiment stations in the cotton States, to experiment with a view to producing a cotton of home growth, which may serve as a substitute for the Egyptian of which during the least for the Egyptian, of which during the last fis-cal year more than \$3,000,000 worth was im-ported into this country.

## KILLED WIFE AND SISTER.

Then a Mob Took Him From the Officers and Lynched Him.

William Frazier, a miner, lived with his wife and babe at Carbondale, Iowa. A few days ago, on account of Frazier's drunkenness and abuse, his wife took her babe, left him, and went to Hiteman to stay

with her sister, Mrs. Smith. When he called next day he stabbed her and her sister to death and multilated his babe, cutting one leg nearly off. babe, cutting one leg nearly off.

A Sheriff's posse captured him in the woods that evening. A mob of miners took him from the officers and lynched him.

# SENATOR HARRIS HONORED.

He is Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate. In the United States Senate at Washington Mr. Manderson tendered his resignation of the office of President pro tem. to which

he was elected two years ago. The resignation was on motion of Mr. Sherman accepted Mr. Cockrell offered resolutions declaring Senator Harris, of Tennessee, President protem, of the Senate, to hold office during the

pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of Marca 12, 1830. The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Harris, escorted by Mr. Manderson, took and signed the oath of office at the Clera's desk.

#### CINGALESE STRIKE.

Workmen at the World's Fair Scorn \$7 a Month.

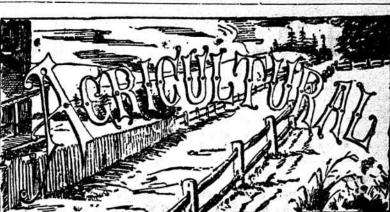
The Cingalese workmen at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., went on strike against their employers, who have charge of the Ceylon exhibit. The men were hired in Ceyl n for thirty rupses per month, which

is about \$7 in American money.

They thought thirty rupees was a big sum until they gained an idea of what workmen received in this country. They have been here only two weeks, but they followed the proper programme and struck.

Then they appointed a committee to see what the boss was going to do about it. They were offered forty rupees.

THE largest cattle deal of the sesson in Southwestern Texas is reported from Dimmit County, 13,000 head having been sold by the Dimmit Pasture Company to J. M. Dobie, of Live Oak County, and W. W. Jones, of Bee County. The price paid for the lot was \$150,090. The cattle are to be shipped to Chicago.



POTATOES AS A MAIN CROP.

The occasional profitableness of wellgrown potato crops often leads farmers to plan how they may devote most of their land to this crop. No one ever succeeds in doing this. The potato is so successfully grown on a clover ley with very little manure, that the farmer who depends entirely on purchased fertilizers cannot hope to compete. The potato crop helps little towards making manure. The refuse or small potatoes may be fed during fall or winter, but are of little value to make manure. Depending mainly on clover as a fertilizer, two-thirds of the time this clover must occupy the land if it grow enough to be worth much as green manure.—Boston Cultivator.

THE COW'S CUD.

There is no such thing as a cow's cud in the sense in which this term is often used as a part of the animal that may be lost. The cud is that of the food which is brought up from the first stomach and chewed over again, after which it is again swallowed and goes directly into the third stomach, where it is macerated in the maniplies and then passed to the fourth stomach and finally digested. When a cow is suffering from indiges-tion she may be unable, by reason of the disorder of the stomach, to bring up the food or cud, and this makes her sick, and, if it is continued, she stops eating. The best thing to do in such a case is to give a pint of raw linseed oil, and repeat it if necessary, when the trouble is generally removed. The cud is formed by the compression of a portion of the food in a small channel between the first and second stomachs and connected with plants to grow too large before removing the gullet. It is about five inches in length and two in width .- New York flower beds.

#### MEDICINE FOR FARM ANIMALS.

A writer in the American Agriculturist recommends wood ashes as a valuable medicine for farm animals. After a large experience of twenty years in raising swine he finds that his herds are most effectually protected from hog cholera by keeping wood ashes, rich in charcoal, mixed with salt, constantly before them in a covered box, with holes near the bottom. The hogs work the mixture out through these holes as fast as they want it.

The idea of this writer is apparently good. The phosphates which enter into the composition of wood ashes are doubtless excellent germicides. Animals inoculated with the baccilli of Asiatic cholera by means of infected food survive the experiment because the germs are killed or rendered inoperative by the gastric juice. And it is well known that the power of both men and animals to resist almost any kind of infection is increased by strengthening the acids of the The writer referred to has stomach. found that the best condition powder is | sield. a mixture of three parts of wood ashes to one of salt .- New York Herald.

PUT NOT YOUR PAITH IN QUINCES. A friend who has made the culture of the quince a lifelong hobby and an unusual success told me he had sold the fruit as high as \$14 per barrel, writes a correspondent. "Why, then, does it not pay?" you ask in surprise. Simply because the barrels are so far apart, and the prices are frequently much lower. Some seasons his best brought only \$7. while the culls sold at \$2.50, and freights and commissions had to come out of this. Even these prices would not be poor if the trees would grow and bear say one-quarter as well as apple trees. I have quinces set five years ago which make no growth and no promise yet. Other orchards that I know of have stood five to ten years, and yet make no adequate return, and in many cases but small gain in wood.

My friend has 400 trees, some of them thirty to forty years old, of most varieties. When they bear he occasionally picks eighty bushels. Considering the time they have occupied the land. what it might have produced in other crops, the extreme care and good fertilizing the quinces receive, their first cost and time devoted by their skilful owner, have they paid? Would not the average low prices? It is much less trouble to keep apple trees free from borers, and their growth is more encouraging. There is uncertainty about everything, but way spend this brief life struggling with what is sure to prove useless? To plant a dozen quince trees for home supply does not come within this category.—New York Tribune.

RAISING PLANTS FROM SEEDS.

I wonder how many luckless amateurs will fail with their seeds again this year and how many seedsmen will be unjustly blamed for such failures? writes a correspondent. Many persons think it so difficult to raise plants from seed that they will not make even one effort to do so; others have been so discouraged by first failures that they are reluctant to make a second attempt. The pity of it is that most of them who would like to raise flowers from the seed and fail are unable to purchase plants, and so are compelled to do without the beautiful flower evangels altogether.

The trouble with many beginners is that they imagine seeds may be sown in any fashion, watered occasionally, and success be assured; when they fail to grow under such treatment the seller of them frequently gets the blame for it. Nothing is more certain than if seeds are not planted as they should be, they will probably fail to grow. The proper treatment for coarse, large seeds will smother the life out of fine ones. They are something like little children, we must study their natures and treat them accordingly, and in this we may profit greatly from the experience of others, instead of waiting impatiently for results from our own haphazard knowledge.

The best soil for seeds is a light, rich, sandy loam; any garden soil will do if thoroughly pulverized, heated to destroy | nor Hoard, Great Pacific and Viola.

insects and noxious seeds, sufficient sand added to make it porous, and an abundance of well rotted manure worked into it. There are, however, some seeds that will do better in rather poor soil, abronit, verbens, nastartium and a few others.

Fine seed should never be sown deep, and if very fine should be mixed with sand, sown thinly over the surface and pressed firmly down without covering at all. Do not let the soil dry out, keep it moist until the seeds germinate, then give a light sprinkling of water every night and morning. Do not pour the water on, use a plant sprinkler, an ordinary household syringe, or a hair brush; I prefer the latter, as it covers a larger surface at once. Keep the seeds in a moderately warm place and shielded from the light until they germinate, then bring gradually into the light and sunshine. If too strong a sun is given at first the tiny plants will droop and die. Whenever the weather permits open the windows and give the plants fresh air, or on mild days carry them outside. Shield them from heavy winds and rains until the stems begin to grow thicker and take them in at night until all danger

from frost is over. Verbenas, anritrhinums and zinnias will decay if given too much water. Do not lose patience and begin to stir up the soil if the seeds do not come up just when you expect them; they are often a little slow about starting when the weather is cold. It is better to sow only a part of each packet the first time, then if they do not grow after a reasonable period put in the rest, first studying the directions carefully. Do not allow the them to their permanent quarters in the

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Select your garden seeds now and

Get up the summer's supply of wood before you are rushed with work. Sheep will pay in instalments two or more times a year for their keeping.

Start a few plants in the house if you have not the means to make a hot-bed. Work up the wood while other work has to stand still because of the spring mud.

The Black Lima is a black, mottledseeded pole bean, for which big claims are made.

Get things in as compact shape as pos-

sible about the barn and outbuildings and

be ready for the soft time of the season. Where is your plow? What condition is it in? Do not wait to find out till ready to use unless you know just how In no case in experiments conducted

by Professor Goff has the removal of the seed end of potatoes shown advantage in Select your fruit plants, bushes and

when safe to transport and the ground is

ready to receive them. Regulations have been made governing the inspection of Canadian cattle, by which the same may be exhibited at the Columbian Exposition.

Have plows, harrows and all tools ready for use-a little paint will not hurt some of them when you have the bolts all in and nuts tightened. The monthly roses belong for the most

part to that class known as tea roses. and their free flowering qualities make them the most popular of all roses. If you have fodder yet out in the field, manure still in the yard, or wood still unhauled and the bottom has not fallen out of the roads do not wait

another day. Strawberries which have been thoroughly tested and gained commendation are Bukach No. 5. Haverland, Charles Downing, Michel's Early, May King and

Prince of Berries. A grape-grower, at a recent meeting in Nebraska, recommended as the best five varieties of grapes for Nebraska the Worden, Moore's Eurly, Concord, Perkins and Duchess.

blooms during June and July. There russets have returned much more at even are many varieties of this attractive perennial. A paper of mixed varieties will afford many colors. Some growers have reported excellent results from nitrate of sods on strawberry beds. About 200 pounds per acre is

The Iris is a hardy perennial plant that

used, and is applied by mixing it with two or three parts of soil. Eastern farmers each year increase their supply of chemical fertilizers. Some of them claim that "grass sod and chemicals make a better and cheaper dressing for their lands than stable

manure." At the Vermont Station, where the hot-water treatment has been tested for smut in oats, is claimed a second and important consideration in the possible gain, aside from the destruction of smut. of a decided increase in yield from

treated seed. Do not plant flower seeds when the ground is wet. Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible, cover each kind of seed to a depth proportionate to its size, but never more than three or four times the diameter of the seed. Press

the soil firmly over the seed. If there are road culverts or sluiceways near you that need opening to let off the surplus water of spring rains, do not wait for the "pathmaster" till it is too late. Open them up yourself. This will be doing yourself a good turn as well as helping your neighbor to "better roads."

At the New York Station, where many new varieties of strawberries have been tested, the twenty most productive sorts in the order named are Beder Wood. Greenville, Burts, Enhance, New Dominion, Sov de Bossuet, Lyons Seedling. Farnsworth, Middlefield, Wayfield, Hurlburt, Hampden, Eureka, Phillip Seedling, Daisy, Haverland, Crescent, Gover-